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CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

MOSQUERA'S TRIAL PROGRESSING.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN PERU.

HARD STREET FIGHTING AT AREQUIPA

Reported Defeat of the Paraguayan Forces on the 3d of August.

The steamer Rising Star, Captain Connor, from Aspinwali October 1, arrived at this port yesterday with dates from Callac to September 23 and Valparaiso to Septem-

The following is the list of treasure for Rising Sta	
Panama Railroad Company	19,838
Oder	40,000
Eugene Keity & Co	51,600
Dabney, Morgan & Co	04,756
Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Company	16,542
Duncan, Sperman & Co	54,440
J. & W. Seligman & Co	
Weils, Fargo & Co	
Isanca & Asch	600
Marcial & Co	249
McKesson & Robbins	500
J. W. Canfield	1,000

CENTRAL AMERICA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Total.....\$431,005

Work Progressing on the Costa Rican Inter-Oceanic Railway. PANARA, Oct. 1, 1867. Dates per the steamer Guatemala are received up to

said, in the Official Gazette, to be progressing ists in cutting a trail for the surveying party. The osta Ricans, as much as they desire to see their roads, have no faith whatever in the success of this undertaking. Greater engineering difficulties have been overcome in other parts of the world, but the question in this case is one of a different kind. Whence is the revenue to proceed? A road of such length could not successfully compete for foreign traffic with the shorter routes now in existence. Notither will the local trade support the railway, aithough statements to that effect have been frequently made. The project will most likely fail, as there are too many arguments to be used against the enterprise.

Affairs in Salvador seem to be prospering. A bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000 is about to be established in San Salvador. king. Greater engineering difficulties have been

ient of the Panama Star, writing from

titer city, says:

tited affairs throughout the Republic are in a state of a tranquillity, and no cloud appears likely to cast a worer the peaceful and happy relations now existing, tate and ceopie are prosperues; the public debt does just one year's public revenue, and taxes are therefore light, while the internal improvements, building and ding roads, opening schools, and promoting general tion, are meeting every encouragement from the govent and making rapid progress.

Business along the Central American coast is now dull, all the principal productions of the country have ready been exported to Europe and the United States. o American vessels are reported on the coast.

COLOMBIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Plea for Monarchy in South America-The

ing scenes of the past few months bids fair to ry of this government. The frequency of poli-disturbances, of complete revolutions and sanguiwars, has almost convinced the world that ubia, that Ecuador, Peru and nearly the whole of re two years before the disastrous termination xican expedition, and general Mosquera, ow confined in the stronghold of Bogotá, was ont from the French Cours with his venerable head full Latin America. Mosquera sailed for Colombia, apparent in reality to scheme for the overthrow of the government and to proclaim himself Dictator as the initial step the old fabric. How he planned and plotted and how he failed in the execution of his darling schemes are stories too old to be repeated. The people rose in opposition to their former favorie, reguldicanism was vindicated and Napoleon's cause was lost. Public sentiment now seems to favor the mere expulsion of Mosquera from Colombia, while for a short time after his overthrow, it was thought that nothing but his execution would appose the appetite for vengeance manifested on the part of his personal as well as political enemies. It is more than likely that Mosquera will shortly be removed from prison to some point beyond the borders of this country. He will doubtless go to Europe, there awaiting a possible change of government at Bogots, when he will be at liberty to return. The old fellow's private porse has grown plethoric off the mistoriunes of his government, affording in this particular a parallel to the case of ex-president Pezet, of Peru, and he will be able to maintain himself in style and digality wherever he may choose to make his habitation.

An agent of the English house of Cotterill has gone the old fabric. How he planned and plotted and how he

and dignity wherever he may choose to make his habitation.

An agent of the English house of Cotterill has gone to Bogota on the fruitless errand of recovering the \$100,000 advanced by them to President Mosquera as so much down on the railroad reserves, which they confidently expected to secura. This obscure British concern no doubt had an understanding with Mosquera by which both parties were to realize a handsome little sum; but since the defeat of their plans by the New York company the Costerills are endeavoring to save themselves from standing an equitable proportion of the loss. The hundred thousand will never see light again, however, and the amount may at once be charged to profit and loss. So much for bribery, corruption, peculation and fraud.

No advices have been received of the arrival of

and fraud. No advices have been received of the arrival of Gutierrez at the capital; but he has doubtless, been insugurated President of the republic ere this. The temporary rule of Santos Acosta has been marked by a fairporary role of Santos Acosta has been marked by a fairness and liberaity, by sound seens and good judgment on the part of himselt and Cabinet, so that the road is comparatively clear for Gutierrez's administration. The latter is an able pointician, an educated gentleman and a thorough believer in republicanism; so that the reins of government will be handled well during the time he occupies the Presidential ; chair. His legally elected successor will be inaugurated in a few brief months; but, meanwhile, he may do much to alleviate the political wretchedness into which the country has drifted during the past few years. Every well informed person is aware that Colombia has been a burlesque on free governments, in common with her sisters forther couth, and that nothing short of a complete change in the domestic poincy of her rulers will save her from the eventual clutches of a seif-nominated monarch.

piete change in the domestic policy of her rulers will save her from the eventual clutches of a self-nominated monarch.

The Spanish question in South America seems to be drawing somewhat nearer its solution. Statements have been periodically set affect that the war against the ailies was about to be renewed, but until quite recently nothing has occurred that would seem to justify the prediction. Those who look and hope for a renewal of the war regard the arrival of the Spanish Admiral at R.o. Janeiro as a sure intention of an early aggressive movement on the South Pacific cossi. The fact that the most respectable portion of the Spanish flest—respectable as regards size and strength of ships and armament—is now lying on the South Admirtic cossi, is menacing to the ailles, as these vessels can find no employment, and have no other special object in leaving spann than to renew the condict that was temporarily suspended after the engagement at Caliao. Chile is botter propared to meet the enemy than she was at the time of the lant attack on Vaiprariso, but it is doubtful whether Peru, with all her reinforcements in the way of big guns and tast seamers, can successfully engage in a naval contest with the Spaniards. The Peruvian first will, as a matter of course, act conjointly; with the Chilean; in any emergency that may arise, but were Nodez to make a descent on Caliao, and begin where he lett off in May, 1866, I much doubt the ability of the Peruvian they were, and they have received, many accessions in the way of rided guns from the United States, but Nonez is also better equipped, and would not, as before, run out of ammunition in the midst of an engagement. Peru also resigned the disadvantage of knowing that her peruprory refusal to treat for peace, or to accept the friendly medication of France, England or the United States, is deserving of a sound thrashing at the hands of any Power that may choose to give it her. She is, fursitered the more threatening proportions than former rebellions against the autority

count of the extreme old age, &c , of the prisoner, that he will meet with executive clemency.

Gutierrez had not arrived at the capital. My informant passed him on his way down the Magdalena, the upward bound boat having been aground five days. The river was extremely low. Montero is expected here

by the next steamer.

The New York mail leaves to-night. Among ber freights are eighty tons of Chinese goods, which came directly through on fast time.

The body of Dr. Le Breton, a Chevaller of the Leries of Honor, was consigned to a vault in the Catholic cometery at Panama on the 23d olt. The funeral was more largely attended than any that has occurred since the largely attended than any that has occurred since the old times of Spanish admirals and viceroys. The bearse was preceded by a guard of native troops, with their hand of music, and the ceremonies throughout were of the most imposing character.

The New York mail arrived on the 29th ult. The California mail arrived this morning and the passengers will be embarked on the other side to-night.

PERU.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Another Revolution Started in Arequipa Hard Fighting for Twenty-one Hours—The Revolt Put Down—Treaty of Amity Between Chile and Peru—Opposition to Foreign Teachers—Important Arrests in Lima. LIMA, Sept. 22, 1867.

As I predicted in my last letter, the proclaiming of the ew constitution has been the cause of the breaking out of the long expected revolution, and Arequipa, as usual, has been the scene of the struggle. Fortune does not want to leave her favorite, for Prado has gained when every one else has failed. A revolution started in Arequipa has never failed to carry the city; and now, after twenty-one hours' hard fighting, the revolutionists were

Bolsa de Aregispa:—

The 11th inst. was the day appointed to proclaim the new constitution and Colonel Prado Constitutional Fresident. A short time before the hour appointed to commence the ceremony a crowd of women attacked the guard in charge of the platform, and succeeded in getting charge of it and setting it on fire. At five o'clock in the afterneon a small body of clitzens attacked the barracks of St. Domingo and of the polica, with the object of making these two bodies surrender. The church towers of the cathodral, St. Francis, St. Domingo and the Compania were all guarded by pickets of soldiers, so that from all directions they fired on the people, while they, in turn, divided into companies and attacked each one, but at a great disadvantage on account of the advantageous position of the soldiers. The fight continued in this way all night without interruption, getting more and more ferce towards davlight. The ringing of the church bells added animation to the battle and struck terror and sadness into the hearts of the rest of the inhabitants.

At seven in the morning a body of clitzens took the tower of the cut-hole in the morning a body of clitzens took the tower of the cut-hole in the hearts of the cut-hole in the cut-hole of which then bearn to

for their leaders left them and they did not fight well together.

On the bridge was where they made the most resistance, but at last, being out of ammunition and the organized force against them being much superior, they had to give in and let the others declare the victory. It was two in the afternoon when it was all finished. An hour atterwards the band of the Ayacucho battalion went round the streets playing the "Song of Triumph."

We have to lament an immense number of unfortunates, for in a fight of over twenty hours it is easy to suppose that there would be a great many killed and wounded, among which is the second commander of the battalion and two other officers.

We have to deplore the disorders that always accompany an affair of this kind, as several stores were broken open and the owners thereof roughly bandled.

After such exciting doings the city has been a perfect calm, and asdness makes itself felt in every part, the people spatisfred with blood and the ruins of the barriades above that the sad scenes that took place on the lith and 12th inst. have a great signification for the

one-half of the remaining three-fourths, and the third year free of duty the wheat; but the flour shall continue to pay forty ceuts a quintal for three years, when it also shall be free.

ART. 6.—In three years from date the Peruvian tobacco shall be free in Chile, and after that period no produce or manufacture of either country can be taxed in the other.

ART. 7. No export duties shall be charged on goods for either country.

ART. 8. The contracting parties reserve the right to suspend one or several of these articles by mutual consent.

ART. 9. The present contract is to continue in force twelve years, and shall go into effect six months after being ratified. It shall continue after the time has expired until thirty months from the time one country advise the other of a desire to break it, with the exception of the peace and friendship, which are perpetual.

ART. 10. This treaty shall be ratified within thirty days from date, or before, in Lima and Santago.

Done at Lima, September 3, 1857.

Congress has had its little excitement for a couple of days past on account of a bill to introduce a number of foreign sisters of charity and teachers of religious schools into the country, to the detriment of native talent. The visitors' gallery was largely attended, and many manifestations made of approval or otherwise.

On the 18th instant all of the foreign ministers and congratulated him on being made Constitutional President of the republic, and he returned the compliment by giving them a lunch.

The work on the horse railroad and cart road between this city and the port of Calsao commenced on the 19th instant, and will be continued with activity until finished. The traffic between the two piaces is immense, and the present road is impassable for a cart with a heavy load. Yesterday a number of arrests were made in this city of ex-military officers who were supposed to be conspiring against the government.

THE PARAGULAYAN WAR

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Conflicting Reports as to the Situation Around

Humaita.
The latest dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 11th of August. The information with respect to the war, though not without interest, is nevertheless of a contradictory nature. The newspapers from that city affirm that on the 3d of August the Paraguayan forces were beaten, leaving the field of battle covered with two hundred dead and a large number of horses and arms. A rana, not only makes no mention of such a victory, but describes the state of the allied army as being anything Dut satisfactory.

The Chamber of Deputies had sanctioned the proposition to change the capital from Confederacion to Ro-

FORGERY AND SUICIDE.

cliention of an early agressive movement on the continuous control of the spanish that make a regards size and strength the mass regards size and strength of ships and armament—is now I ying on these versels can find no employment, and have no other special object in leaving span than to renew the condict that make a matter of can the spanish of the limit of the spanish of the limit of the spanish of the spa

THE NEW COURT HOUSE JOB.

Association to the Board of Sn pervisors— History of the New Court House, Job. CHIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, } 813 BROADWAY, Oct. P. 1867.

HENRY SMITH, Esq , President Board of Supe rvisors of the county of New York:

BEAR STR—The Citizens' Association resplectfully asks
the attention of the Board of Supervisors to the subject
matter of this communication, viz., the' new county

1857, when the Legislature passed an act a pointing five commissioners to superintend the erection of a new City Hail in this city. Nothing, however, was this or subsequent acts until 1861, when the county, having acquired title to the present site, the Board of Supervisors proceeded with the erection of the County Court Here.

\$50,000 in addition to the \$100,000 authorized by the act of 1860 (making in all \$150,000). This sum, it is apparent to all, is entirely inadequate to the cirction of such a building as is required by the wants of the city, and such as is now in progress. The Supervisors, after mature reflection, arrived at the conclusior, that, in order to prevent the delays and increased ext janes necessarily attendant upon preparing completedph and and providing for the performance of the work by contract, it was best to have the work commenced under the delays as best to have the work commenced under the delays work during the fall and winter munt hs. To have prepared complete plaus and specifiest lons, and to have given the work on the commencement of the work until set a typing, and every day lost in the finishing of the building is an additional loss to the county and the public. It is to be regretted that the Board of Sapervisors has any are manifested the same desire to complete as to begin the court house.

It appears that the Commission era appointed under the act of 1858, authorizing the Supervisors to raise, for the purpose of a new City Hall, a sum not exceeding \$250,000 declined to proceed with their work, on the ground that, in the opinion of their counse, they had no power or right under the act to erect a section or portion of the building, as the sum authorized was inade-to erect the building, as the sum authorized was inade-to erect the building, as the sum authorized was inade-to erect the building, as the sum authorized was inade-to erect the building, as the sum authorized was inade-to erect the building, as the sum authorized was inade-to erect the building, as the sum authorized was inade-to erect the building, as the sum authorized was inade-to erect the building as the sum authorized was inade-to erect the building as the sum authorized was inade-to erect the building as the sum authorized was inade-to erect the building as the sum authorized was inade-to erect the building as the sum authorized was i

Name of Bidders.	from window frames and trim- mings	Iron stairs and trainscating	from doors, fricting shutters, fans	Wrought iron girders	knie piece, both, anchors, &c.	tron dome roof and frame for susporting celling under roof	Arms grating of grought from	Anchera for a one work.	Window and door Hatels	Illuminating tile	Orilling plates
Geo. R. Jacks'n	183-10	187-10	1934	157-10	12	18	10	0	1436	10	43
L BAIL-	18	17%	18%	1616	12	19	8	7		6	50
Gross JBAW W Cor-	18	18	19	16	1136	18	•		ox	6	50
nell &	18	1734	18%	1516	1134	16	946	736	436	6	45

playor contacts attention being drieded to this siject, he addressed a letter to a number of firms engag
in the business, asking whether they had received a
application from the Board of Supervisirs or from i
Special Court House Committee to present estimates
furnishing the iron work, and at what press they we
have furnished the iron work at this tips of award
the contract, and what were then har and reasonal
prices on the same. The answers feceived to
Mayor's letter showed the following estimates:—

	Andon frames and tri	sire and entinenting	ove, folding shutters, Ju manage	ht iron girder	ine both, anchors, &-	ting citing under roof.	of arought from	stone work.	en and door lintels	satisso tile	plate
h'all on rks.	10	10	12%	n	8	10		7	5	86	12%
La La'n	1234	10	1234	11%	9	9	8	7			- 45

Transfer Street Street

not invited to bid on the work, nor bad they any knowledge it was in the market. Such was our case and the rest so inform us. Two of those who were asked to bid, and whose bids are quoted, have no foundry and never meited a ton of iron in their lives, as everybody knows, and do not pretend to know the trade of foundry men, and, beades, had no facilities or room to do such a job." In their reply to Mayor Gunther, dated March 25, 1864, James Fowler, Kirkland & Co. asy:—"We beg to inform you that we were not applied to at any time to furnish estimates for the above work. " " We beg also to mention that we applied to Mr. Kellum, Architect and Superintendent of the Board, to allow us an opportunity of estimating on the work; that he promised to call on us when the plans and specifications were ready. We heard no more of them until we were informed that the work was contracted for."

facilities equal to any other establishment in the city for executing said work, and that we would like to have an opportunity to estimate on the work. We were promised that when they were ready we should be notified and should have an opportunity of giving an estimate in fair competition with others."

It would have an opportunity of giving an estimate in fair competition with others."

It would thus appear that there was a mistake in the statement of the Committee the they had received proposals for the iron-work "from the most responsible houses in that line of business in the city." It would also appear that the Committee did not take proper steps to optain such proposals. The corner stone of this building was laid, as it mentioned above, December 27, 1861. his Nupervisor Stewart then stated in his address that the building would be ready for o cupancy within less than the years, and he also said that "every day lost in the finishing of the building is an additional loss to the county and the public." This was nearly six years ago, and the structure is still unfinished to the great "loss of the county and the public." This was nearly six years ago, and the structure is still unfinished to the great "loss of the county and the public." The work of erecting the building was under the superintedence of the commissioners appointed by virtue of the act of \$1855, from November, 1851, until 1863, when the Supervisors resumed the control of the whole matter and gave it into the hands of a special committee, the Board of Supervisors have had full and complete control of the matter for four years, and yet the building is far from being completed.

The object of constructing a new County Court House is supposed to be to accommodate public officers with facilities for the transaction of the public business. It is true, as was said by Supervisor Stewart six years ago, that "every day lost in the finishing of the building is an additional loss to the consty and the public." The days lost have now become years. The rents

Total.....\$217,509

THE PARK.

The Concert on the Lake Yesterday.

As the fall season advances and the joily face of the sun no longer glows like that of a toper the cool, bracing atmosphere of the Park attracts thousands from their close kennels down town. To be sure the shade is no longer so grateful as during the dog days, and organdies and muslins have given place to slike and heavier dress goods; but the draughts of fresh air and Dodworth's music are as eagerly sought after on Wednes-days and Saturdays now as draughts of whiskey by political bummers, or drafts on the government by soulless contractors. Some of the ladies, however, do not go to the Park on hygienic principles, but under some of those dainty little hats the sparkling eyes roam about in search of an expectant beau. The young ones tumble about on the grass wherever the talismanic board "common" permits them, or else they make faces at the monkeys or give cakes to the swans. The latter are

"common" permits them, or else they make faces at the monkeys or give cakes to the swans. The latter are the objects of attention on Wednesdays, and more than one philocygnic individual has given them his last chew of tobacco, often, however, with alarming results, as swans do not particularly affect the "weed."

Taking advantage of the beauty of the day, a large number of persons visited the Park yesterday. Along the Drive vehicles of all descriptions, from the stately family chartot, with its freight of aristocratic beauty, to the grocer's wagon, with its joily, rotund, Dutch occupant, passed and repassed each other continually. Through the Rambie parties were wending their way slowly and listlessly, as if thoroughly enjoying the sevenity of the weather and the quiet camness that regned around. By the shores of the Lake and on the bridge groups were collected listening to the music of the brase band as it glided slowly in its barge over the water, and the strains came back to the listeners mellowed by distance. Contentment besmed on every face, old and young were happy, and if sare and anxiety lurked in the become of any they were not visible. The murky clouds which in the latter part of the evening collected in dark heavy masses overbend caused many apprehensions of a storm being near, so that before the usual hour for the termination of the concert long lines of persons were wending their several ways to the various entrances, and in a short time no trace was left of the pleased crowd which so soon before throused the many avenues and pathways of the people's pirasure ground.

NEW YORK STATE POLITICS,

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE "THE HERALD. The Conservative Republicans and the Re cent Convention-Thurlow Weed's Beautiful Plot Spoiled-The Ruin of the Fenton Wing Aimed at-Ex-Lieutenant Governor Alvord and the Democracy-The Country Republicans Leaving Their Party-Mayor Hoffman's Egotism.

ALBANY, Oct 5, 1867.

been made, and, as Talleyrand has said, or been made to say, political mistakes are little better than political crimes. This imputed miswere expected. It was considered that by this very cal Convention in the rejection of the conservative dele-gation would be loud-spoken and emphatic. The situa-tion was plainly presented on the one hand of the demo-cratic party going into the State election as an unit, while the republicans had unnecessarily and foolishly embarrassed themselves by proscribing a party and its leaders, the latter composed of men of

correspondent both in this sky and rew tors, that body to radical Convention, in refusing seats in that body to the Thurlow Weed organization, acted wisely in rejecting an alliance with men who were asking favors, and which, if obtained, were to be med to the injury of the proceedings of that body, and it was farther known that

Joseph and that on the question of supre-softings this proposition was testing and decided. They were at the Principlian Convention, at which Roymond, of the Principlian Convention, at which Roymond, of the Principlian Convention, as which Roymond, of the Principlian Convention, and the Roymond Convention in the Roymond Convention in

THE TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

the Circuit Court commences on the fourth November. The Davis case will be first or Chief Justice, as I before stated, will preside, standing that the Supreme Court in opens on the first Monday in Decem time of trial will be limited, as counsel on both sides. The Chief has said that he does not mend to make it as a fafair. The witnesses named in the indictment mentioned in the Frass dispatch of Monda summoned, but a number of others, of the Henry A. Wiss. may also be called upon to be